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Crozier, John B. *Sociology Applied to Practical Politics.* Pp. xi, 320. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

This volume is a collection of eighteen miscellaneous essays and articles previously published in the "Fortnightly Review" and other English periodicals during the period of 1902 to 1911. They have been grouped by the author into three "Books" entitled, respectively, A Challenge to Socialism, Sociology and Politics, and Sociology and Political Economy. The collection is presented as an illustration of the application to practical politics of the principles developed by the author in his previous writings and is, therefore, the completion of a definite scheme. The first volume in this logical series is his *Civilization and Progress*, in which the "First Principles of Sociology," with their Laws and Dependencies, are developed. The second is the *History of Intellectual Development*, Volume III, where he exhibits "the practical use to which such First Principles might be put if they were applied to practical Politics." The present volume goes further. It endeavors to show that "if sociology is fully to justify itself as a science whose principles cannot be neglected with impunity by practical statesmen, it ought to render some assistance to the solution of the practical, social and economic problems of the passing day as well."

Two somewhat unfortunate characteristics inar the present volume and distinguish it from the preceding works. In the first place it is fragmentary and without any consistent program. It treats detached and miscellaneous topics. This is an inevitable defect of a collection of articles running through a series of years. In the second place the majority of the articles are of a controversial and polemic character rather than positive and inductive studies. Both of these criticisms are explained in the following sentence from the author's introduction, though it is questionable whether they justify the method. He says: "Accordingly, when questions like those of Socialism, Tariff Reform, Imperial Preference, the Mixing of Races, Race Degeneration, etc., chanced to come to the front, I seized the opportunity to get a hearing, in one or the other of our Reviews, for the treatment of them from the side of Sociology." It is the method pursued which leads to extravagance of statement as when he charges Marx with deception and deceit (though unintentional), pp. 12 and 13, or fails to regard him as a serious (even if mistaken) economist, p. 63, and to discuss the work of Kidd, Durkheim, Buckle, Comte and even Spencer who he says has done nothing whatever toward establishing a Science of Sociology (p. 117) "as mere lyrics," to use the words which he employs to describe Mr. Kidd's attitude toward these great writers, p. 80.

In the constructive elements, which appear amid much negative and controversial material, the book is strong and vigorous and thought-provoking. The restatement of his sociological program (p. 118) will be found to be stimulating and sufficiently comprehensive to merit the approval of most American Sociologists, none of whom is so much as mentioned in the volume.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.